BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in this City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

The candidates for seats in the Council Board continue to increase and the aspirants for municipal honors are working hard among the sovereigns. We have no objection to the number, and would announce every man in town, *for a consideration*.

Yesterday was decidly a "dry day" in the way of "locals." Not even a street rumor could be scared up. When there is nothing to write about the best plan is to write nothing. This is our excuse for the lack of "locals" in this issue.

NEGRO HUNG.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of the 4th says:

We have heard from a reliable source, that a negro man in Davidson county who attempted a rape upon a young lady of respectability, who he met riding in the public road, one day last week, was on Thursday last, arrested by some furloughed soldiers, who, after taking him into the presence of the young lady for identification, took him off for commitment to prison. But he was found next morning hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree, dead. His body was still hanging on Monday, and may be yet, as the case seems to have been one of a very aggravated character, depriving him utterly of human sympathy.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE YANKEE FAILURE AT WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* says:

There is one gratifying result of the failure of the enemy here which may be almost as valuable in its moral effect as the repulse of his vast, *armada* was in its military consequences. If the latter has saved the last remaining seaport to the Confederacy, the first has done much to restore the spirits and confidence of our people. It has been the turning-point to a long succession of disasters. It has shown what can be done, when people are determined that it shall be done. It shows us that we are neither deprived of help from Providence, nor rendered incapable of helping ourselves. The news from Wilmington was immediately felt at Richmond. Pending the attack here gold disappeared as totally in Richmond as it did here. As soon as the repulse of the enemy became known, it began to crawl timidly forth, at gradually declining rates, although fearfully extravagant. Gold went up somewhat in New York. It will probably go up still farther.

A THRILLING HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

It is related that during the progress of the French Revolution, the Girondists attempted to arrest the frightful massacres in which the Jacobins were engaged. The strife between the two parties was terrible, and Marat, fearing the fall of his party, told them they "must strike to the hearts of the foes." In the Convention they strike know no bounds, for it was well known the victorious army would consign the other to the scaffold. The Jacobins finally overawed the Girondists by the mob, and declared them guilty of treason. The city was illuminated by order of the Convention, and the members traversed the streets, leading the doomed men. They were placed in the Conciergerie, where they struggled to sustain and prepare each other for that fate they knew to be inevitable. On the 30th of October, 1793, the prisoners were carried to the judgment bar, surrounded by cavalry, infantry and artillery. Of course, they were doomed to the guillotine. When the sentence was pronounced Valaze drew forth a dagger and drove it through his heart, falling lifeless on the floor. Another victim shouted, "This is the most glorious day of my life!" About midnight the victims were marched back to the Conciergerie, their voices reverberated through the corridors of the prison, and echoing through the streets as they chanted the Marseillaise hymn. The remains of Valaze accompanied them, as it was decreed an axe should take off his lifeless head, and all the trunks would be interred together.

'Twas past midnight when the leader of the Girondists returned to the prison hall. In the morning they were to die. Some friends resolved to give them a final funeral banquet; and soon a large oaken table was covered with luxury and splendor. Viands of meat and wines were in abundance. Rich and rare flowers bloomed before them in vases, and servants moved about, with brilliant lamps, supplying their wants.—Prince's eloquence and brilliancy sat around that table, taking their last repast and conversing, until night commenced casting aside her dark garb. "We shall sleep to-morrow," said one, "after the fatigues of the day, to wake no more. Death is but endless slumber." No, responded Pouchett, "annihilation is not our destiny.—These bodies perish. Their thoughts never die. To-morrow, in other worlds, we shall think, feel, act." "Death," said the eloquent Vergniaud, "is the greatest act of life. It introduces us to a noble existence. Were it not so, there would be something greater than God."

* * * * *

"God will not suffer Vergniaud to ascend to-morrow the scaffold but to justify and avenge him in future ages." Day had crept into the dungeon, and some of the doomed sought a little repose, while others set about preparing last letters to friends and families.

About four o'clock the executioners with their guards came in, and the long hair was cut from the heads, that it might not stand in the way of the axe. Poor Gensonne stooped and took up a lock of his to send to his wife. 'Tell her,' said he, 'it is the only memorial of my love which I can transmit to her, and that my last thoughts in death were hers.' Virgniaud sent his watch to his betrothed, with a few lines scratched thereon. Soon the Girondists were in the carts passing through the streets singing the Marseillaise Hymn, while the countless thousands thronged the streets to take a last look. Loud and sonorous was the strain as they neared to the scaffold.

Arriving, they all embraced it and then resumed the chant, while one after another ascended the scaffold, only giving up the song as the head was severed from the body. There was no faltering—no giving way; but as head after head passed into the basket the song grew more weak. The brave Vergiaud soon found himself alone. He stepped forward and moved slowly but steadily up the scaffold steps, the song meantime having died away into a soft mellow sweetness. Looking upon the headless bodies of his numerous comrades below, he commenced anew the strain:

Come, children of your country come,
The day of glory dawns on high;

and gave himself up to the executioner. A slight pause, the axe fell, the head passed into the basket, and the eloquent lips were forever sealed. This is about one of the most thrilling tragedies to be found in the annals of the French Revolution.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON, DISSENTING FROM THE OPINION OF THE COURT IN THE CASE OF BRIDGMAN v. MALLETT.

It is a matter of regret that the Judges of this court have not been able to agree upon all of the questions to which the general Conscription Act, Feb. 17th, 1864, has given rise. But the ground was untrodden. There were no cases to guide us and perfect concurrence of opinion was hardly to be expected.

So far as the opinion delivered by my brother Battle, is based on the doctrine of necessity, "*which knows no law*," and the principle, that in respect to *individual*, the war power of Congress is unlimited—those questions being settled by Walton v. Gatlin, it is my duty to conform to that decision.

That case did not present the question whether the war power of Congress is also unlimited in respect *to the States*, which is "the point" in this case.

Johnson v. Mallett at the extra term settles the principle, that in respect *to the States* the war power of Congress is limited, and is subject to their reserved right in regard to their officers, and on that ground it is decided that a State officer is not liable to conscription.

It is conceded that this right cannot be impaired by the action of Congress, and the difference of opinion is as to the *extent* of the right. Is it confined to *the keeping* in offices persons who may be in office at a given time? or does it extend to *the filling of vacancies* which from time to time may occur? That is the question.

The ground on which this right is based is that the existence of a State depends on having such officers as are necessary to administer its government and laws.—Therefore it cannot be intended that in erecting the government of the Confederate States, it was the design of the States to confer a power by which their existence would be made to depend on the will of their creature.

This is a broad ground, and it embraces as well the right to fill vacancies as the right to keep in office persons who may be in office at a given time; for the former right is equally as necessary to the continued existence of a State as the latter; and no State can have an independent existence without both. In fact, they are but *parts of one and the same right*. This being so, it follows that neither part can be impaired by the action of Congress, and it must be conceded that the part in relation to filling vacancies is decidedly impaired if it be restricted to the election or appointment of men who are over conscript age, except as a "matter of grace" on the part of Congress.

Both being necessary and covered by the same principle, I can see no ground to draw a dividing line between the two parts, except to "split the difference" between the claim of Confederate States and the reserved rights of the States, because of a "present necessity" on the idea of "letting the future take care of itself."

To meet this difficulty a distinction is suggested between offices named in the constitution and offices created by the Legislature. This suggestion does not meet the difficulty. It was not to be expected that an instrument like the constitution would enumerate all offices necessary to state offices, and therefore it confers on the Legislature power to create and fill all offices which, in its wisdom should be deemed necessary, and thus can be no substantial difference between offices named in the constitution and offices *created under its authority*, both classes of offices being necessary for the proper administration of the government and laws of a State. In other words, to preserve its existence, and the power conferred on Congress is subject to the rights of the State in regard to both classes. Indeed it is decided by Johnson v. Mallett, *supra*, that the part of the right in relation to keeping persons in office, embraces offices of the latter class as well as offices of the former class; so the only question "open" is as to that part of the right in relation to filling vacancies. This suggestion, so far from disproving that part of the right, yields a part of the question and makes it more difficult to maintain the other.—To make the subject clear, take an illustration from the operations of war, that being the order of the day: The main work in front is carried by Johnson v. Mallett; the work on the right is yielded by this suggestion, whereby the work on the left becomes so exposed in front and flank as to be no longer tenable.

Again it is suggested—"The two governments should act in harmony; and to do so, the government which *first* exercises a power ought to be allowed to retain all citizens who have been taken into its service." No one feels a deeper conviction than I do, that in order to preserve harmony, each government should be allowed the fullest exercise of its *rightful* powers. But the suggestion under consideration interferes with the exercise of a rightful power of the State, and assumes the powers of the two governments in regard to this subject to be concurrent. This is a departure from the principle settled in Johnson v. Mallett, to wit: That the power of the Confederate States is subservient to the reserved right of the States in regard to their officers. In my opinion the proper way to preserve harmony and allow "each to move in its appropriate sphere," is to consider Congress as having exercised its power of conscription, *subject to the preferred right* of the States, so that when it becomes necessary for a State to exercise the preferred right, the prior action of Congress shall give way and allow the election of a State officer to fill a vacancy to have the effect *ipso facto* of terminating the conscription of the person elected, in the same way and on the same ground that one in the Militia or Home Guard service of a State, as soon as he is conscripted, passes into the service of the Confederate States, because the war power of the State is secondary, and the Confederate States has the preferred right under its war power. (See my opinion, Wood v. Bradshaw, this term.) This principle may be illustrated by many analogies of the law. One will suffice: A sister takes as heir of her brother—afterwards another brother is born. At the common law the estate of the sister terminates and gives place to the right of the brother, under the rule—"males are preferred to females."

The other point, as to the meaning of the Act, sect. 10, clause 2, is of minor importance. But I am so unfortunate as to differ in respect to that also. I can see nothing in this clause to confine its operation to persons who, at the date of the Act, filled the offices of Vice President, members of Congress, members of the Legislature and other Confederate and State offices, and to exclude from its operation all persons who may afterwards be elected to these offices, *if they are, at the time of their election, in the military service of the Confederate States*. The conscription, by the Act, Feb. 1864, is general, and applies as well to persons then in service, to keep them in during the war, as to persons not then in service. The exemption must have as broad an application as the conscription, unless there be words of restriction. The only words used are, "shall be exempted," which means, "shall be relieved" from the service imposed by the conscription. Such being the plain meaning of the words used, it must be taken that Congress so intended, and there is no room for construction.

If words at all ambiguous had been used, the rule of construction, that the court may derive aid from other statutes in pari materia, or from the *preamble* to a former statute, made for the special purpose of justifying an act, which, to many seemed to be in violation of a contract, might have been applicable, and on the other hand it might have been relevant to have made the suggestions: that the exemption in regard to State officers was meant to extend to persons in the army, elected to fill vacancies, in deference to the right claimed by the States; that it is unreasonable to suppose it was intended to confine the States, in filling all vacancies that might thereafter occur, to the election or appointment of men over conscript age; and that in regard to members of Congress and other Confederate officers, it would be indecent to suppose that the members in at the date of the Act, intended to exclude from conscription with themselves, at future elections for Congress, all of their fellow-citizens, except men over the age of fifty years!

In my opinion there is no error in the judgment at chambers. PEARSON.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—The New York "Tribune" of — received yesterday. It mentions a report that Blair had proceeded to Richmond on a peace mission, and asserts that he had arrived at City Point.

From Hood's Army.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—An official dispatch from Hood, dated Corinth, January 3d, says the army has re-crossed the Tennessee River without material loss since the battle in front of Nashville.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—No definite action in either House of Congress to-day on any subject.

The general bill to consolidate the army is still pending in the House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Bank Stock for Sale—Apply to Editor "Progress"

See announcements of candidates in Eastern and Western Wards.

An "Old Soldier" says that if he wanted to get rich at the life insurance business he would receive only those applicants who are shouting for their fellow-citizens to go to "the front."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

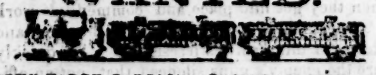
Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMMERCE, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Runaway! $100 Reward.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLANTATION, NEAR FORESTVILLE, on the 1st of January, 1865, a Negro girl, [illegible] MARTHA, about 16 years of age. Said girl is likely—her marks recollected are holes [illegible] right leg. I will pay the above reward for delivery to me at Forestville, or confined in any jail so I get her. J. J. SINELL,
Jan 6-6t* Forestville, N. C.

500 Negroes WANTED.



THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY desires to hire five hundred Negro Men. It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers and one thousand dollars for mechanics in Confederate money for the year.—Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.
T. J. SUMNER,
Jan 6 3t Eng'r & Superintendent.

Attention Mechanics!

A MEETING OF GREAT IMPORTANCE (Concerning Mechanics only) will be held at the Town Hall on Friday night the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock.
Every one should attend. Jan 5-2t

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

3,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-tf Raleigh, N. C.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6 d&Aw3m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

CITY ELECTION.

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—Respectfully announce myself a candidate, for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully. W. B. HUTCHINGS.
Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CREECH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners in the Western Ward. Jan 5 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular. Very Respectfully
Your ob't servant,
Jan 4-tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Mr. EDITOR:—You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. MANY VOTERS.
Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have been pleased to give me, and sincerely trust that they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election. I beg to subscribe myself your humble and ob't serv't,
Jan 2-tde J. J. OVERBY.
***Standard copy till day.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C.
Dec 19-dlmw3t
Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either to sell will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 21-dlm w3t

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $13 50. On receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed on reasonable. L. PENNINGTON,
Raleigh, June 4.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!—FOR 1865!

TURNER'S ALMANAC NOW READY. PRICE per hundred $75 00
" dozen 10 00
" single copies, 1 00
Send in your orders soon.
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Jan 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Lost.

A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE Merchants Bank, for 45 Shares, dated March 26th 1864. All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application has been made for the issue of another certificate. C. S. PRIMROSE.
Dec 30-1w*

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.
Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$ 3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	30 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	40 00
Four days	12 00	One month	50 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	84 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice, or three times, will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

W. F. ASKEW & CO., Auctioneers,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1865, AT THEIR Sales Rooms, will offer for sale

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

AS FOLLOWS:

3 likely young boys
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer
1 Do " " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart
1 " 8 " "
1 Boy 6 " "
Others to be added by day of sale.

—ALSO—

2 Fine young Brood Mares and a fine new double or Buggy Harness

At same time a likely young Negro Man for hire.
Jan 4-td
***Confederate and Conservative copy till day.

NEGROES At Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN front of our Store, we will sell a very likely NEGRO GIRL, 10 years old, and a NEGRO MAN, 25 years old, a good Field hand and Hostler, sound and healthy.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 4-3t Auctioneers

D. C. MURRAY & CO., Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.
D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
Dec 30 dtf J. W. HARRISON.
☞Standard copy.

FRENCH Hoop Skirts,

FOR SALE BY KINSEY & WARE,
Dec 28-tf Raleigh, N C

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be reasonable in our charges for board, &c., the times will permit.

With the experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and with a reasonable assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, we solicit the public patronage.
Dec 19 dtf WM. H. ASKEW & CO.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Fourth use, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors*

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec. 30-d&wdt

LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply [illegible] C. D. FOSTER & BRO.
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake county, N C

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY will be in Raleigh from the 3d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods. Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.
F. G. FOSTER, }
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.
Jan 4-d&wtd

Desirable PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. McCOWN,
Jan 3 dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
***Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

No News.

The dead of winter is upon us, everything is at a dead lock, and the armies are generally stationary; at least there seems to be nothing doing. All along the long lines before Richmond and Petersburg all is profoundly quiet, and the stillness will hardly be broken until the opening of spring shall bring hard roads and a milder temperature.

Hood, what there is left of him and his army, has got back into Alabama, and we shall probably hear no more about the redemption of Tennessee and a march to the "blue banks of the Ohio." The majority of the people of Tennessee, we are satisfied, adhere to the old government, and they prefer to have Hood where he is, to seeing him thundering at the gates of Nashville. The Tennessee campaign is over, and we suppose it will be the last attempted into that State during the present war.

The Porter and Butler fleet has returned to Hampton Roads, and the failure of the attack on Wilmington is acknowledged. We think Wilmington is safe, so far as that fleet is concerned.

Sherman was at Savannah at last accounts, but as he is to move South with the sun we may expect soon to hear of him this side the Savannah river. The weather in that latitude will not prevent operations and no doubt an active campaign against South Carolina is in preparation. We trust it will be successfully met.

We are glad to be able to state that Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of the State of Georgia, yet lives. He made his escape from Savannah before Sherman entered, and at last accounts was *proclaiming* from Macon. He has relieved the Reserve Militia and issued a proclamation to *thank* them for their *efficiency* in letting Sherman pass through the State unharmed. We congratulate Gov. Brown and his militia on their successful campaign. They have got Sherman to the sea, crowded down under his gunboats, and we hope they will keep him there.

WAR NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

A correspondent writing from Hood's army gives the following account of the terrible battle at Franklin:

The army of Tennessee left Florence on——ult., and came in this direction without much occurring to speak of till we got near Mt. Pleasant. Then we saw occasional signs of Forrest and his advanced guards work, in the shape of dead horses—fences torn down and those used for rude breastworks by the enemy. Occasionally squads of prisoners brought in. We arrived in the neighborhood of Columbia, November ——, and found the enemy entrenched between us and the town, with the stars and stripes floating insultingly from what appeared to be a rather formidable fort. After two or three days manœuvring the enemy withdrew to the other side of Duck river, which runs immediately by the town.

There was no fighting here except skirmishing at long range. A few casualties occured, among which we note Colonel Beckham, of the artillery, being wounded; have not heard from him since. Another day was spent in manœuvreing, when Cheatham and Stewart having crossed the river at another place, the enemy retired and Lee followed.

It is now 29th; presently his command was informed that the great battle of the campaign will probably be fought that day. The march was at quick time, with just enough rest to keep from exhaustion. As we proceeded we found our cavalry had made the road very unpleasant to the enemy. The evidence was given in the shape of dead mules, horses, wagons burned, cut down, &c. Late in the afternoon we found the enemy, and a long line of our soldiers was soon forming on the hills. We were nearing Franklin, and the enemy having been met by reinforcements, made a stand. Hood had made up his mind that he should travel farther or take the consequences of delay.

Stewart's and Cheatham's corps being in front, immediately commenced the attack. Lee is held in reserve—[illegible]on (Johnson's) taking part on the right.

The other two Confederate corps make the desperate part of the fight. The enemy have a strong line of works [illegible] by the town. A number of rock fences at different distances in front, served him admirably for [illegible]nce lines. Stewart and Cheatham [illegible] him at the fences and with dashing and yelling [illegible] they go. They scarce await our men but [illegible] off with a rush. Line after line is carried. The [illegible] is followed to his strong defences.

Night comes on, but the fight proceeds. We are the rear, here not so much a battle, as a roar of arms. Hours have passed away. The fiercest storm of battle ceases awhile—then it rises again like fierce tornadoes succeeding each other, and the desperate contest goes on over the works.

Wounded men are coming to the rear.—"How goes the fight?" "All right." "Whose command do you belong to?" Cleburne's, Govan's, Strahl's, Granbury's, &c. "How are our men situated?" "They are on one side of the works and the enemy on the other." They are over the shuttle up to the works—each side pokes his gun over and fires. He passes on to the Hospital. Every man is a hero. All expect to win the fight. What is it that we now hear?

Cleburne, Granbury, Strahl and other Generals are killed. Brown, Govan and others are wounded. Oh! dear! escapes the suppressed utterance of the warm hearted soldier, and he passes on.

Finally all is quiet. Preparations have been made to concentrate a grand artillery fire upon the works in the morning to be followed by such a charge as would——

But it is all of no use. The enemy retires and day opens upon a sad scene. The field is strewn with our own and the enemy's.

Friends and foeman together lay;
They fell—and died together,
They died with the dying day,
Will fight again?—no, never!

Here lies the cannoneer, who, leaving his gun behind, came with wet sponge swabs to turn the enemy's guns upon him. Here fell the field officers almost at the works and some upon them. Two horses lie upon the embankment. Their riders died and they are dead.

Here lies the Tennessean, who, after long battling on other fields, has returned and was near his own loved home. His bosom expanded with high hope for the redemption of his own State from hated domination, he bared that breast and fell. Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas are largely represented. Others are here, but these mostly, on the field of glory and of death.

Gen. Strahl, with all his staff, fell together—the noble, the brave Tennessean! Cleburne is dead, sure enough, and the cheek blanched more than in the moment of conflict. Cleburne could lead where any dared to follow, and his devoted men dared go where e'er he led. Thou noble son of Ireland! long shall thou live glorious in history. On one of the fairest pages of our nation's record shall be found your name, and sire will tell to son of the daring deeds of the young Irish ditcher of Arkansas. The news of last night is too true. Granberry, too, is dead.—His brigade has been a model in this army, and is known as well to the enemy as to us. Who shall fill his place? He is embalmed in the memory of those who survive. History will not forget him.

What awful work there has been here. "Help me over the works," cry the men to their comrades—up they mount and receive the bayonet; the bullet and butt of the gun of the enemy.—"Help me up," says his comrade, and as he mounts—he shoots—is shot—he kills his man but dies himself.

"Let us through here," and a crowd rushes to the cannon's embrasure. For a time the gunners have been unable to use their piece, but finally fire and blow a dozen men to pieces.

The enemy, by the assistance of the railroad, have carried off many of their dead and wounded, still many remain. The place of most awful carnage was where the works crossed the pike at an old gin house. General Gordon carried the enemy's right, and entered the town, but not being promptly supported, had to surrender with his men.

The supposition is, that the number wounded to killed, does not bear the usual proportion.—Lee's corps moved out in the direction of this place. Franklin is eighteen miles, I believe, from Nashville. Night comes on and we camp; the next day we proceed to the neighborhood of the capital of Tennessee by and by its spires are in view and we encamped.

DALTON AND CHATTANOOGA.

A Macon paper says:

We conversed [illegible]ening, with a gentleman who left the vicin[illegible]alton on last Thursday. His report is very [illegible]aging, and speaks volumes of praise for t[illegible]triotism of the people of that section, who, though they have endured the most crushing oppressi[illegible]n for the past six months, still stand erect in the cause of Southern independence.

The garrison at Dalton consists of an infantry regiment of about five hundred, and a cavalry regiment[illegible]one thousand men—all commanded by [illegible]onel, he thinks. In addition to this force, they have ten pieces of artillery.—They have not a very good supply of provisions at the post, but a considerable amount of stores, and the general prevailing opinion is that they will not evacuate the place unless forced.

All the able-bodied men in that section are thoroughly organized and rendering most efficient service. There are at least 2000 men organized between Etowah and Chattanooga, who force the Yanks to remain in doors.

Our informant reports that the road between Alatoona and Resaca is in better condition than it has been since the commencement of the war, it having been relaid with new iron, which the enemy failed to destroy on their retreat. There are also several depots still on the road uninjured north of the Etowah.

The citizens from the counties around Dalton are fast returning to their homes, and are sowing large crops of wheat and also preparing to plant regular crops. The people in the immediate vicinity of the town are suffering untold miseries, as the majority of them are living on nothing but bread. Would the people of this section be willing to endure as much for the promotion of the cause? We fear not.

The railroad from Dalton to Chattanooga is kept constantly cut by our scouts. No train has passed over the road for ten days previous to the departure of our informant, because of its having been destroyed at some point between here and Chattanooga.

There are two telegraph wires remaining from Atlanta to Dalton in good condition—one of them is perfectly new.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, now a prisoner at the North, in a card published, denies the statement [illegible]ted in the Yankee papers, of admissions made by him in relation to Sherman's movements, shortly after he was taken prisoner. A Washington dispatch says: The statement was based on the narration of several gentlemen who conversed with him, and this fact was distinctly stated in the telegram. The denial of Pryor simply raises a question of veracity between the parties to the conversation, without a reasonable prospect of an early adjustment.

A late Northern paper says: A dress parade of bounty jumpers took place in Indianapolis last week. Over a hundred of them were lashed two and two to a long rope, with a huge negro leading the column and ringing a bell. Each jumper carried a large placard on his back as advertisement of his profession. A line of bayonets on each side kept off the curious crowd, and their tramping feet kept time to the notes of the "Rogue's March" played by the drums and fifes.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 30th give full particulars of the [illegible] and failure to take Wilmington. We [illegible] the following summary: *The Wilmington Disaster—Official Report of Admiral Porter—a Gunpowder Scheme—its Failure—Landing of the Troops and their Repulse.*

The official report of Admiral Porter about the Wilmington disaster is published, and fills three columns of the *Times*. It is badly put together. It opens with an account of the sailing of the fleet, and then goes into the particulars of a great gunpowder plot for the blowing up of Fort Fisher. He says:

So much had been said and written about the terrible effects of gunpowder in an explosion that happened lately in England that great results were expected from this novel mode of making war. Everything that ingenuity could devise was adopted to make the experiment a success. The vessel was brought round from Norfolk with great care and without accident, in tow of the United States steamer Samuels, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Davis, who directed his whole attention to the matter in hand; and though he experienced some bad weather and lost one of his rudders, he took her safely into Beaufort, where he filled her up with powder and perfected all the machinery for blowing her up.

General Butler had arrived at the rendezvous before us, and I hastened matters all that I could, so that no unnecessary delay might be laid to my charge.

On the 18th instant, I sailed from Beaufort with all the monitors, the New Ironsides and the small vessels, including the Louisiana, disguised as a blockade-runner, for the rendezvous, twenty miles east of New Inlet, North Carolina, and found all the larger vessels and transports assembled there, the wind blowing light from the northeast.

On the 23d, I directed Commander Rhind to proceed and explode the vessel right under the walls of Fort Fisher, Mr. Bradford, of the Coast Survey, having gone in at night and ascertained that we could place a vessel of seven feet draught right on the edge of the beach. Lieutenant R. H. Lamson, commanding the Gettysburg, volunteered to go in the Wilderness, Acting Master Henry Aray in command, and tow the Louisiana into position. At 10.30 P. M. the powder vessel started toward the bar, and was towed by the Wilderness until the embrasures of Fort Fisher were plainly in sight. The Wilderness then cast off, and the Louisiana proceeded under steam until within two hundred yards of the beach and five hundred from the fort—Commander Rhind anchored her securely there and coolly went to work to make all his arrangements to blow her up. This he was enabled to do, owing to a blockade-runner going in right ahead of him, the forts making the blockade-runner signals, which they also did to the Louisiana. The gallant party, after coolly making all their arrangements for the explosion, left the vessel. The last thing they did being to set her on fire under the cabin, and then taking to their boats, they made their escape off the Wilderness, lying close by. The Wilderness then put off shore with good speed to avoid any ill effects that might happen from the explosion.

At forty-five minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 24th the explosion took place.—The shock was nothing like so severe as was expected; it shook the vessels some and broke one or two glasses, but nothing more.

The gunpowder arrangement having failed, the bombardment was commenced. Of it, he says:

One or two leading vessels having made the mistake of anchoring too far off, caused those coming after them to commit a like error; but when they got into place and commenced work in earnest, the shower of shell (one hundred and fifteen per minute) was irresistible. So quickly were the enemy's guns silenced that not an officer or man was injured.

I regret, however, to have to report some severe casualties by the bursting of six one hundred-pounder Parrott cannon. One burst on board the Ticonderoga, killing six of the crew and wounding seven others; another burst on board the Yankee, killing one officer and two men; another on the Juniata, killing two officers, and wounding and killing ten others; another on the Mackinaw, killing one officer and wounding five men; another on the Quaker City, wounding, I believe, two or three; another on the Susquehannah, killing and wounding seven. I think the bursting of the guns (five in all) arose from unconcerted the crews of the vessels where the accidents happened, and gave one and all a great distrust of the Parrott one hundred-pounders, and as subsequent events proved, they were unfit for service, and calculated to kill more of our own men than those of the enemy. Some of the vessels were struck once or twice. The Mackinaw had her boiler perforated with a shell, and ten or twelve persons were badly scalded. The Osceola was struck with a shell near the magazine, and was at one time in a sinking condition; but her efficient commander stopped up the leak, while the Mackinaw fought out the battle notwithstanding the damage she received. The Yantic was the only vessel which left the line to report damages.

The troops were landed on the 25th (all the guns of Fort Fisher, of course, supposed to be dismounted) in one hundred small boats. What the results were is shown in the following correspondence. There is evidently a row certain between Butler and Porter:

General Butler to Admiral Porter.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Dec. 25, 1864.

Admiral: Upon landing the troops and making a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both General Weitsel and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as it was left substantially uninjured, as a defensive work, by the navy fire. We found seventeen guns, protected by traverses, two only of which were dismounted, bearing on the beach and covering a strip of land, the only practical route, not wide enough for a thousand men in line of battle.

Having captured Flag-Pond battery, the garrison of which, sixty-five men and two commissioned officers, were taken off by the navy; we also captured Half-Moon battery, and seven officers and two hundred and eight men of the Third North Carolina junior reserves, including its commander, from whom I learned that a portion of Hoke's division, consisting of Kirkland's and Hagood's brigades, had been sent from the [illegible] before Richmond on Tuesday last, arriving at Wilmington on Friday night.

Gen. Weitsel advanced his skirmish line within fifty yards of the fort, while the garrison was [illegible] their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, and so closely that three or four men of the picket line ventured upon the parapet, and through the sallyport of the works, capturing a horse, which they brought off, killing the orderly, who was the bearer of a dispatch from the chief of artillery of Gen. Whiting, to bring a light battery within the fort; and also brought away from the parapet the flag of the fort. This was done while the shell of the navy were falling about the heads of the daring men who entered the work; and it was evident, as soon as the fire of the navy ceased because of the darkness, that the fort was fully manned again, and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line.

Finding that nothing but the operations of a regular siege, which did not come within my instructions, would reduce the fort, and in view of the threatening aspect of the weather, the wind arising from the southwest, rendering it impossible to make further landing through the surf, I caused the troops, with their prisoners, to re-embark, and I see nothing further that can be done by the land forces. I shall, therefore, sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order.

My engineers and officers report Fort Fisher to me as substantially uninjured as a defensive work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj-General Commanding.

To Rear Admiral *Porter*.

Admiral Porter to Gen. Butler.

North Atlantic Squadron, United States Flagship Malvern, off New Inlet, North Carolina, Dec. 26, 1864.

General: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by Gen. Weitsel last night. I have ordered the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort to fill up with ammunition, to be ready for another attack in case it is decided to proceed with this matter by making other arrangements. We have not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep any rebels inside from moving their head until an assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works. I wish some more of your gallant fellows had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet, and the brave fellow who brought the horse out from the fort. I think they would have found it an easier conquest than is supposed. I do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in opposition to Gen. Weitsel, whom I know to be an accomplished soldier and engineer, and whose opinion has great weight with me. R. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

The Land Fighting—Unaccountable Recall of the Troops.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives an account of the land fighting, of which there appears to have been hardly any at all. The first regiment that landed was the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, who celebrated the event by "nine long and lusty cheers." Another regiment then "marched a few yards" and captured the Flag Pond battery, with sixty-five men. The rest of this laughable conflict is thus described:

While this was going on, the One Hundred and Forty-second New York regiment, having formed on the beach, were marched up in the direction of Fort Fisher. Captain Winslow's company was deployed as skirmishers. These gallant fellows not only marched three miles up a beach that had the full sweep of the guns on that side of Fort Fisher, but they actually took shelter under the guns, charged a redoubt and captured a flag. Not only that but one of the number crept up to an angle of the fort and shot and killed a mounted orderly who had just passed within the sally port, capturing his mule, and took from him an important dispatch which he was conveying to the commandant from the rebel authorities in Wilmington. That was not all achieved by that gallant regiment on that occasion. Soon after arriving at the fort, a company deployed to the right and surprised and captured over two hundred rebels who were marching down a road. In the meantime, the other regiments of Colonel Curtis's brigade, Second division, Twenty-fourth corps, landed and formed in line. This brigade was followed by the Third brigade. The entire number of troops landed did not exceed three thousand out of seven thousand on the transports. A few colored troops landed, remained on the beach an hour or two, and were then ordered to return to the steamers. One other regiment started to follow the One Hundred and Forty-second, and when they had advanced a mile or so, were marched back to the place of landing, with the exception of making a reconnoissance in the direction of the Half-Moon battery and skirmishing a little with the enemy in the woods. The above particulars include all that was accomplished by the land force of the expedition sent to operate against the Wilmington defences. The troops that did land took with them nothing in the way of provisions—not even a piece of hard bread. They had not been on the land three hours—some a less time than that—before orders were issued to re-embark.

The Re-embarkation of the Troops.

On Sunday night, the troops that had landed during the day were busily engaged getting themselves back to the transports. The night was dark and stormy, and by no means propitious for such an undertaking. All of the small boats of the vessels under Captain Glisson were brought into the service, and the work of re-embarking progressed as fast as wind and weather would admit. In the meantime the rebels in Fort Fisher would occasionally send a shot howling down the beach. At six o'clock in the morning all of the troops, with the exception of nearly five hundred, had been placed again on board the transports. The five hundred could not be got off to-day in consequence of the tremendous swell of the sea, which made it utterly impossible for a boat to go to the shore. There are no fears, however, as to their safety, for a number of gunboats lay ready to open upon the [illegible] should they attempt a demonstration.

This morning (Monday, the 26th,) the weather was thick and cloudy, and the sea ran quite high. At 10 o'clock a large, dense column of smoke appeared above Fort Fisher, caused doubtless, by burning buildings in the vicinity. The Brooklyn ran down abreast the fort and opened on it, keeping up the fire for over an hour. Not a reply came from Fort Fisher.—To-day the fleet did not engage in action. The iron-clads and large wooden vessels were employed taking in coal and ammunition preparatory to renewing the fight to-morrow. It is the intention of Admiral Porter to bombard the works until something definite and satisfactory shall be accomplished.

Latest from Hood—His Army Arrived at Florence, Alabama.

The New York *Tribune* has a special dispatch, dated Columbia, Tennessee, December 28, 8, A. M., which says:

From escaped prisoners who have just arrived from Florence, Alabama, I learn that the advance of Hood's army reached Florence on the evening of the 21st instant, and that during the whole of the next day his infantry were crossing the river.

From Duck river Hood retreated rapidly to the Tennessee, his main army not once making a stand. Our cavalry crossed Duck river in time to have an occasional brush with Forrest's force, who covered the enemy's retreat. No fighting of any consequence has occurred since the affair at Spring Hill. It is safe to say that Tennessee is now free from rebels.

The Northern papers of the 28th—not so late as the above—publish official dispatches from General Thomas, in which he says:

We are still in pursuit of Hood's broken and disorganised forces.

There seems to be little doubt that the rebels have gone to Bainbridge, eight miles above Florence, fearing a flank movement from Stevenson.

General Ward, commanding the Fourth corps, is in support of General Wilson, and both will continue the pursuit zealously.

I have heard from Steadman to-day. He disembarked his troops from cars at Limestone creek, seven miles from Decatur, and was marching on that place at seven, A. M., to-day.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General commanding.

(From the Appeal.)

WATCH YOUR SERVANTS.

This is an injunction we would urge upon the people at all times, and just now particularly.—There *may be* no breakers ahead, but the skilful mariner does not trust to probabilities, if he can avoid it. The public has other interests at stake besides the war, and a care over these has been delegated to a chosen few; and we repeat the injunction to our readers, watch the official action of this few with a jealous eye.

Contrary to the expectations of the press, the respectful remonstrances of State Legislatures, and the very proper demands of the people, the present Congress has continued the practice of legislating in secret session. Every day's report announces that after the transaction of unimportant business in open session, the doors are closed. What transpires there the public is kept in ignorance of. Referring to the practice of Congress, a Richmond correspondent, writing on the 11th, says:

"Nothing of particular interest transpires in the open sessions of the Confederate Congress; but startling measures must be under discussion behind the scenes, as most of their time is spent in secret session. If danger lurks in dark places, and this Congress does not sap the liberties of the people, they will go forth as unexampled republican statesmen. I contend there is danger in legislation away from the eyes of the people in times like the present, when everything tends to despotism. The watchman must remain upon the tower now, for our legislators are no less venal than others who have gone before. Let his warning voice be heeded. If at the close of the present session, our country is still on the high road to freedom and independence, a new page will be added to the written history of secret legislation. Anxiety for the public weal induces these reflections, and while I would not for a moment question the patriotism of the honorable members in either house, I cannot but note the wayworn and exhausted appearance of many as they emerge from behind the closed doors, and my blood chills with misgivings as to the work—hasty work—that may be doing inside."

It was generally believed in Richmond some days since that an act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* again, and at the will of the President, had passed. No official announcement has been made to this effect, but there is little doubt of the fact. This is one of the fruits of the secret session practice, and this alone should cause the people to be vigilant in watching the action of their representatives. If the former would not be misrepresented, let them be watchful of the latter. The passage of a law that might possibly affect the liberties of thousands, if not of the mass, is cause for alarm, and of dangerous tendency. And the fact that this is done secretly, as if it was feared to trust the people with a knowledge of the reasons that induced the action, is certainly an unpleasant feature. If good reasons existed for such legislation, there can be no excuse for throwing the mantle of secrecy over them; and if those reasons were reasonable, the public would be satisfied. As it is, many will demur.

Congress has adjourned, we believe, until after the holidays, and in the meantime such a remonstrance should go up to the Confederate capital as would change the course censured by so many. There is time to let their will be known, if the people would act. We are not prepared to say that the men who have inaugurated and follow up the dangerous practice, would heed the wishes of the public, but they might yield. At least they would be advised as to what was expected of them, and if still obstinate, could be held to a more severe accountability. We again urge that the people do not cease to be watchful, and remember that "there is danger in legislating away from the eyes of public in times like these, when everything tends to consolidation of power and despotism." "The watchmen—the people—must remain on the tower now."